

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
3

4 JOHN CLERKIN and VERONICA MENDEZ,  
5 individually and on behalf of all  
others similarly situated,

No. C 11-0527 CW

6 Plaintiffs,

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
CERTIFY FOR  
INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL

7 v.

8 MYLIFE.COM, INC.,

9 Defendant.

10 /

11 BACKGROUND

12 Mylife.com, Inc. moves for an order certifying an  
13 interlocutory appeal of the Court's Order of August 29, 2011 on  
14 the question of whether class allegations may be dismissed at the  
15 pleading stage pursuant to a motion to dismiss under Federal Rule  
16 of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Plaintiffs oppose the motion. The  
17 matter was taken under submission on the papers. Having  
18 considered all of the papers submitted by the parties, the Court  
19 DENIES Defendant's motion.

20 DISCUSSION

21 Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. section 1292(b), the district  
22 court may certify appeal of an interlocutory order if (1) the  
23 order involves a controlling question of law, (2) appealing the  
24 order may materially advance the ultimate termination of the  
25 litigation, and (3) there is substantial ground for difference of  
26 opinion as to the question of law.

27 "Section 1292(b) is a departure from the normal rule that  
28 only final judgments are appealable, and therefore must be

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1 construed narrowly." James v. Price Stern Sloan, Inc., 283 F.3d

2 1064, 1068 n.6 (9th Cir. 2002). Thus, the court should apply the

3 statute's requirements strictly, and should grant a motion for

4 certification only when exceptional circumstances warrant it.

5 Coopers & Lybrand v. Livesay, 437 U.S. 463, 475 (1978). The party

6 seeking certification to appeal an interlocutory order has the

7 burden of establishing the existence of such exceptional

8 circumstances. Id. A court has substantial discretion in

9 deciding whether to grant a party's motion for certification.

10 Brown v. Oneonta, 916 F. Supp. 176, 180 (N.D.N.Y. 1996) rev'd in

11 part on other grounds, 106 F.3d 1125 (2nd Cir. 1997).

12 While Defendant argues that it should be entitled to contest

13 class certification in a motion to dismiss, it has failed to show

14 that class treatment is improper in this case. Therefore, even if

15 the Court certified an interlocutory appeal and the Ninth Circuit

16 held that class certification could be challenged in a motion to

17 dismiss, resolution of this case would not be advanced. See Aug.

18 29, 2011 Order at 7, n.4. Plaintiffs' motion for class

19 certification is due January 12, 2012. Whether Plaintiffs are

20 entitled to represent a class will be long resolved before the

21 result of any appeal to the Ninth Circuit would be announced.

22 Defendant argues that there are substantial differences of

23 opinion on controlling questions of law on this issue because it

24 has not been directly addressed by the Ninth Circuit. However,

25 "The mere presence of a disputed issue that is a question of first

26 impression, standing alone, is insufficient to demonstrate a

27 substantial ground for difference of opinion under [section]

28 1292(b)." In re Conseco Life Ins. Cost Of Ins. Litig., 2005 WL

1 5678841, at \*7 (C.D. Cal.) (citing Flor v. Bot Financial Corp., 79  
2 F.3d 281, 284 (2d Cir. 1996); see also Lenz v. Universal Music  
3 Group, 2008 WL 4790669, at \*2 (N.D. Cal.). Similarly,  
4 "substantial ground for difference of opinion does not exist  
5 merely because there is a dearth of cases." S.A. v. Tulare County  
6 Office of Educ., 2009 WL 331488, at \*6 (E.D. Cal.)(quotations  
7 omitted) (citing White v. Nix, 43 F.3d 374, 378 (8th Cir. 1994)).  
8 Defendant fails to demonstrate any exceptional circumstances here  
9 that would warrant the Court certifying an interlocutory appeal.

10 CONCLUSION

11 For the foregoing reasons the Court DENIES the motion to  
12 certify its order for interlocutory appeal. (Docket no. 84.)

13  
14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15  
16 Dated: 11/15/2011

  
17 CLAUDIA WILKEN  
18 United States District Judge